UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN MILWAUKEE DIVISION

UNITE	ED STATES	OF AMERICA,) CASE NO: 2:16-CR-00021-F	P
		Plaintiff,) CRIMINAL	
	vs.) Milwaukee, Wisconsin	
SAMY	MOHAMMED	HAMZEH,) Wednesday, January 31, 201	.8
		Defendant.	(10:14 a.m. to 11:14 a.m.))

STATUS CONFERENCE

BEFORE THE HONORABLE WILLIAM E. DUFFIN, UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

APPEARANCES: SEE PAGE 2

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1 Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Wednesday, January 31, 2018; 10:14 a.m. (Call to Order) 2 Judge Duffin is present for The United 3 THE CLERK: States of America versus Sammy Mohammed Hamzeh, Case Number 4 5 16-CR-21, here for a status conference. 6 May I have the appearances, please, first by the 7 Government? MR. HAANSTAD: Good morning, your Honor, Gregory 8 9 Haanstad and Paul Kanter for the United States. 10 MR. KANTER: Good morning, Judge. 11 THE COURT: Good morning to you both. Good morning, your Honor, Craig Albee and 12 MR. ALBEE: 13 Joe Bugni appearing for Mr. Hamzeh. 14 THE COURT: Good morning to you both. Well, as you can see, despite our best efforts, 15 Mr. Hamzeh is not here and we can't seem to track him down. 16 17 we're going to go forward and I really just wanted to have this 18 talk about the motion for production of Brady material. 19 read what -- I've read the motion and the Government's response and kind of distilled the request down to what I think 20 21 continues to be in dispute. 22 The Government's response to a large extent is some 23 version of, "We'll give it to you" or "We don't have anything" or "We don't have anything beyond what we've already given you" 24

and that really is the response to a lot of their requests, at

least as I understand. The requests that I have kind of

identified that are still in dispute where the Government

admits that it has responsive material but doesn't want to turn

it over are the -- you know, the thought -- or what I want to

talk about today.

So starting with the first thing that I think is in dispute, the Defense asks for -- let's go back. I think I skipped one here. "All communications" -- it's under B of the request. "All communications between each CHS and the FBI agents" including Subsection 5, "all FBI notes and recordings of meetings with the informants."

And as to that request, the Government's response is that the agents have preserved rough notes that they used to prepare reports but they ask that I either deny the Defendant's request that the notes be disclosed or examine the notes in camera and determine whether and to what extent they should be disclosed, the theory being that according to the Government, the Defendant is generally not entitled to an agent's notes if the report contains all that was in the notes.

So let me start by asking. Mr. Albee, are we talking -- is there any limit in the scope of notes you're looking for either as to time period or subject matter or it's just all notes of all agents that were involved in any aspect of this investigation?

MR. ALBEE: If I could take a step back, Judge, about

1 some --

2 THE COURT: Sure.

MR. ALBEE: -- overarching concerns that I think inform the discussion on a number of these points. One concern I think we have overall is whether the U.S. Attorney's office knows of everything that the FBI has. It seems that in many cases, the response is, "The Government doesn't have that." I don't know whether that refers to U.S. Attorney's office, to the FBI, to all the agencies involved in this investigation but it should.

And so we want to, I guess, at the conclusion of this be clear on what the U.S. Attorney's office has talked to the FBI about and knows whether they have or don't have.

THE COURT: Well, let's stop right there and ask the -- Mr. Haanstad or Mr. Kanter. When these responses say, you know, we don't have anything, are you referring to "we," the U.S. Attorney's office or is it broader than that?

MR. HAANSTAD: It's broader than that. We're referring to the prosecution team which includes our office and the FBI.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. ALBEE: And another -- and I appreciate that.

That's helpful. Another question is whether there are other reports that are out there that we don't know about. One frustration here is take an example of the surveillance reports

which we sort of belatedly reading between the lines thought, it's clear that there's more surveillance going on here than the reports we've received and we asked about them and then we were told that there were a number of surveillance reports.

But it is a concern because we thought that they should have been identified earlier and produced earlier and even in the Government's response, there's talk about another particular report being declassified about when the informants were told that each other were on the Government's -- were working for the Government.

So I do have concerns about what reports haven't been identified here. I mean, I don't think this should be -- and this goes to some of our specific requests, too. I hope that answers are responsive to the spirit of what we're asking and not gamesmanship as to whether we use the particular word or phrase as to, you know, what exists out there.

So I guess we are interested in whether there are other reports that, you know, the Government has not turned over because it is an open-file policy, as I understand it, but if they have other reports relative to this investigation, if they don't want to turn them over, great, but I think we should know about the reports. You know, then we can address those. My concern is because there is this declassification process that takes a couple months that if we learn about them on the eve of trial, we're back to putting this off again.

THE COURT: So what specific request are you referencing when you talk about that?

MR. ALBEE: I guess consistent with the open-file policy for starters, whether there are other reports relating to this investigation that have not been turned over.

THE COURT: Okay. So you want an answer to that. Is
7 that --

MR. ALBEE: That would be correct.

9 THE COURT: Okay. Can either of you answer that,

10 Mr. Haanstad or Mr. Kanter?

MR. HAANSTAD: Yeah, there's no gamesmanship going on. We've disclosed the reports that we have. And I just want to say with respect to the surveillance reports, we're not disclosing them now because we've suddenly been convinced that information in those reports is exculpatory or otherwise disclosable. We're erring on the side of providing as much information as we possibly can. So there were surveillance reports with regard to 64 days' worth of surveillance and in our view, there was nothing about those that required they be disclosed under Brady, under Rule 16 or any other authority.

But because we've been given some additional time before trial, our approach was, let's just have those reports declassified and turn them over for whatever they're worth to the Defense.

THE COURT: And when do you think that's going to

1 | happen? How long -- when are we talking about?

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MR. HAANSTAD: I think that we should have those available -- I mean, I don't want -- this is a hard deadline necessarily but I think by February 23rd.

THE COURT: Okay. All right, Mr. Albee?

MR. ALBEE: Okay. All right. I think we can delve into the more -- the specific area the Court was addressing although there was one item I did want to ask about that's in -- and I'm going through the Government's response. I guess it's -- it would be B2, all the text messages and there I understand the Government will be disclosing the text messages that they have but our request would also be for identification of what was not preserved.

We had cited case law to the effect that the failure to preserve texts between the Government and -- Government agents and informants is problematic. In the case we cited, I think it gave rise to an adverse inference jury instruction but we did want to know whether there were additional text messages that have not been preserved.

THE COURT: Okay. Was that -- and anybody want to respond to that?

MR. HAANSTAD: So that's Request B2. That information is available now. We can provide that by the end of the week and those would be all text messages between the confidential sources and the FBI. I have to say, when I

- 1 prepared our response, I went through just the Defendant's 2 checklist. So this question about what was not preserved, I'll have to look into that. 3 4 THE COURT: Okay. 5 MR. HAANSTAD: But as to that B2, again, those text
- 7 THE COURT: You'll have to look into that to see if 8 there were text messages that were not preserved?

messages that are requested there are available now.

MR. HAANSTAD: Correct.

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- THE COURT: And if there were, do you have a position about whether that information will be produced to the 12 Defendant and if so, by when?
 - MR. HAANSTAD: I don't have a position on it yet just because I don't know what that looks like but I can look into it quickly and report back.
 - THE COURT: Okay. Why don't you do that? That'd be great.
- 18 MR. HAANSTAD: Okay.
 - MR. ALBEE: And then as to the rough notes question that the Court had asked, I think the Government's right as a general matter. Rough notes aren't automatically admissible as statements is the case law but if there are -- if there's information included in the rough notes that's not in the actual report or there are any contradictions, then those are statements of the witness and they're potentially Brady

1 material that does need to be turned over. The Government has 2 suggested the possibility of the Court reviewing these in camera. Frankly, that seems a difficult burden for the Court 3 because there are --4 5 THE COURT: Well, beyond that, my question for the Government was going to be, how will I know -- if the basis for 6 7 not producing an agent's notes is that they're all -- all the information in the notes is contained in reports, how will I 8 9 know if reports contain all that's in notes? 10 MR. HAANSTAD: We can provide both the notes and the 11 reports. 12 THE COURT: Okay. And what kind of -- what volume 13 are we talking about? 14 (Counsel confer) 15 Yeah, I think the reports themselves MR. HAANSTAD: 16 are that -- it's a small stack and, you know, I would guess --17 THE COURT: Okay. 18 MR. HAANSTAD: -- around 200 pages and a lot of those 19 pages -- you know, from seeing reports before, there's a lot of 20 fluff in there, you know, headings and things like that. the actual text is significantly less than that 200 pages but 21 22 I'd say 200 pages worth of reports and then whatever the 23 corresponding number of pages of notes. 24 Okay. Mr. Albee? THE COURT: 25 MR. ALBEE: Well, I meant that's certainly, I guess,

1 an option. I don't know -- you know, I'm always a little 2 surprised on the rough notes, if they're all incorporated in 3 the reports. I don't see what the Government's -- you know, where it burdens the Government or somehow undermines their 4 5 position to turn them over to the Defense and we can determine whether it's all included. And the Court doesn't have to do 6 7 the work and we do. So that seems reasonable. It's also not clear to me whether the prosecution has compared these and 8 9 determined whether there are any inconsistencies. THE COURT: Well, let me ask -- let me -- again, I 10 apologize for keep jumping in but let me ask Mr. Haanstad. 11 12 What is the objection to the notes? 13 MR. HAANSTAD: Well, there --14 Is there stuff in the notes that are --THE COURT: 15 well, I mean, if in theory everything that's in the notes is in 16 the reports --17 MR. HAANSTAD: Right. -- why not give the notes? 18 THE COURT: 19 MR. HAANSTAD: A couple things. First of all, the 20 local rules specifically exempt rough notes from our discovery 21 obligations under Rule 16(a)(3). So we don't do it as a matter 22 of practice because we're acting consistent with the local 23 But also in this particular case -- and I know we've rule. 24 talked about declassification procedures before but I believe 25 that we'd have to go through declassification with respect to

- not only the reports, which we've already done, which enable us
 to disclose them to Defense. We'd have to do that with respect
 to all of the rough notes as well.
- MR. ALBEE: You know, that raises a separate concern, 4 5 Judge, in that it's certainly not unusual in my experience that 6 while rough notes weren't produced before trial, that something 7 happens at trial that necessitates the rough notes being I've had that happen and if we have this 8 9 declassification problem at trial, I don't know what we'd do 10 about it, is one issue. But I think it's essential that the --11 one way or another the notes be compared to the reports and if 12 there's additional material and/or contradictions that all that 13 be turned over.
 - THE COURT: Okay. I'm not going to rule on this stuff today. I'm just getting information that will help me rule, by the way.
 - So let me ask you, Mr. Haanstad. What is the form of the rough notes? Are these literally like I'm taking notes up here? I mean --
- 20 MR. HAANSTAD: I'm not sure. I believe, yes.
- 21 **THE COURT:** Okay.

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- MR. HAANSTAD: I mean, they're handwritten. Just handwritten notes, Judge.
- 24 **THE COURT:** Okay, all right. Anything else anybody 25 wants to add on that particular point?

1 MR. ALBEE: I -- and I don't -- if the Court did 2 review these in camera, I guess the other concern would be there -- as we've indicated elsewhere, these are -- the reports 3 we have, at least, are heavily redacted. 4 So I don't know 5 whether the Court would get unredacted reports so that it could make those determinations. 6 7 MR. HAANSTAD: That will be the idea, is that the Court would get unredacted reports. 8 9 THE COURT: Unredacted? 10 MR. HAANSTAD: Right. Which would --Then how will I know --11 THE COURT: 12 MR. HAANSTAD: I'm sorry? 13 THE COURT: Well, let me ask. If I would get the --14 you'd have to give me the unredacted and the redacted versions 15 I'm quessing because, I mean, I may look at the unredacted reports and say, oh, yeah, everything from the notes is in here 16 17 but unbeknownst to me, some of that information has been 18 redacted in the version that went to Defense counsel. 19 MR. HAANSTAD: Right, that's correct and that plays 20 in a little bit to -- I'm sure you're getting to it but there 21 was also a request for unredacted reports. 22 THE COURT: Yes. 23 MR. HAANSTAD: Our response to that would be largely 24 the same, that is, we can provide the Court with both the 25 redacted and unredacted and the Court can make the

1 determination whether the reports need to be further redacted. 2 And there are some procedure questions that would go along with 3 It's not as though if you ordered with respect to either that. of these categories the rough notes or the unredacted reports, 4 5 if you were to rule that there is information in there that's disclosable or discoverable, there's some procedures in place, 6 7 declassification and things of that nature that we'd have to go through before we provided those to Defense counsel. 8 9 THE COURT: Well, let me -- as long as we're on 10 unredacted reports, that was -- it's obviously one area that is 11 Let me ask. What kind of reports are we talking in dispute. 12 about, just to give me some idea? 13 MR. HAANSTAD: In terms of volume? 14 THE COURT: No, no, just -- I mean, what are the 15 reports that we're dealing with? 16 In terms of what reports are redacted, MR. ALBEE: 17 Judge? 18 THE COURT: Yeah. 19 MR. ALBEE: And I'll let Mr. Bugni address the Yeah. 20 redacted reports. Did the Court get our submission yesterday? 21 THE COURT: Yes. 22 MR. ALBEE: Yeah, okay. 23 MR. BUGNI: These are the confidential human -- or 24 the CHS reports and for us to be able to track exactly what 25 happened and what was said. You know, as we pointed out

1 yesterday and I hope you have the attachments, some of those 2 are heavily redacted. So you can't understand anything that happened on that day. Yet those are pivotal days in the, you 3 know, genesis of what was happening in this case. And we only 4 5 chose five but there are numerous other ones where we have large questions of, you know, what is in this report, what 6 7 happened, what was said. So for us to be able to make hay out of these reports and be able to mount a defense or impeach a 8 9 witness, we need to have the unredacted reports.

THE COURT: How many reports are we talking about?

MR. BUGNI: Sixty-eight -- it may be, you know, may be more.

13 MR. ALBEE: Sixty-five.

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MR. BUGNI: Sixty-five. Sorry, your Honor. That would also include the surveillance as well. Exhibit 1 to our motion was actually some of the surveillance and that's heavily redacted as well. So that would actually increase the number. I imagine that would bring it to 129.

And, your Honor, there is also the witness reports that are separate and those are also redacted and there's identification numbers -- identification information in there that's been redacted. Some of that we know -- we were able to figure out but other ones -- you know, we shouldn't have to guess.

THE COURT: I mean, is the Government's position that

the Defendant isn't going to get unredacted reports at any time
or just not yet?

MR. HAANSTAD: At any time if it's not further redacted -- or further unredacted. There -- our position is that nothing in those reports that's been redacted is substantive. The redactions fall under a few main categories, classification markings; administrative markings, things like FBI case file number that's associated with this case; names of some innocent third parties and personal identifying information. That would be things like phone numbers, social security numbers, driver's license numbers and addresses.

THE COURT: Okay, what else? Anything else?

13 MR. HAANSTAD: No.

THE COURT: Okay.

15 MR. ALBEE: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. ALBEE: If I could just -- if you look at CHS
Report 42 that we had filed yesterday, I mean, that entire
report is black. So it's beyond just an identification number
and a few administrative markings for us to be able to make out
exactly what was there. So that's the problem, is we agree
that, you know, there are going to be -- that the Government
has that view but when it comes to substance, there is a lot of
substance that has not been turned over and that we can't
discover.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, that one, it may be that I would have to take a look at it and review it first.

Okay. Let me ask. One of the responses, I don't understand it's in dispute because the Government's position is that it doesn't have anything but I'm just looking at the response to C, "All communications to or from Hamzeh that were captured including emails, text messages, Facebook messaging" and as to all those, the Government's response is it doesn't have anything. And I guess the question there is, so the -- there's no emails to or from Hamzeh that were captured, no Facebook messages, no text messages; is that right?

(Counsel confer)

MR. HAANSTAD: There were some things that would have been responsive but we've already provided them. So there were things -- one that comes to mind -- so there was a search that was executed and we got some -- I think a laptop, a PlayStation, things like that and a telephone. Those had this type of information on it but it's already been provided to the Defense.

THE COURT: Okay. The next one that I identified that is in dispute is E, any policy manuals, guidance memoranda, training manuals or other documents concerning terrorist investigations and/or the use of confidential sources, including Sub 1, those in effect at the time of this investigation. And, again, the Government says, "We ask the

1 Court to either deny the request or examine the material in 2 camera to determine the -- whether and to what extent they should be disclosed." 3 4 And, again, my question for you, Mr. Haanstad, is, as 5 I read that, how will I know whether what was done here -- my understanding is that what the Defense -- and Mr. Albee or 6 7 Mr. Bugni, you can correct me. My understanding of what the Defense is -- one thing they're trying to find out is, focus on 8 9 the confidential source component of that. You know, what are 10 agents trained as to what they're supposed to do as it relates 11 to the use of confidential sources and here, was that policy 12 followed? Did they act consistently with that policy? 13 And if you give me copies of the policies that I can 14 review it, how am I going to know if what they did here was 15 consistent with the policy? I don't know that I have that level of detail about the investigation. 16 17 MR. HAANSTAD: I don't know that you would you be --18 that you would have to make that level of finding or undertake 19 that level of analysis to determine whether or not it's at 20 least potentially --21 THE COURT: Discoverable?

So you ask that I review it for what

What do you want me to do when I take a look at it?

MR. HAANSTAD: Right. You know, and --

THE COURT:

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1 document, again, is potentially exculpable. And I should say 2 Document A. It's two -- principally two very thick manuals 3 which, you know, if there was maybe a -- maybe everybody would benefit from an attempt to narrow this a little bit but I don't 4 5 know if the Defense has something specific in mind that they're looking for but the case agents believe that it may be these 6 two manuals that he's talking about. I know there have been 7 requests before for documents that, for example, need to be 8 9 maintained under the Attorney General's guidelines for 10 confidential human sources. That's something that apparently the Defense has already seen or been made aware of. 11 12 know if there's something that they've seen or been made aware 13 of that they're trying to get at with this particular request 14 because the --15 THE COURT: What are the two manuals you're 16 referencing? 17 MR. HAANSTAD: You know, I'm not sure what the titles 18 of them are. 19 THE COURT: Okav. MR. HAANSTAD: But it would be -- I've heard 2.0 21 described by one of the case agents as basically something like 22 our Federal Criminal Code and Criminal Rules. I mean, turn 23 that over just to see, is there anything potentially helpful in 24 here which is something of a fishing expedition.

Judge, one of them, my understanding, is

entitled, "The Attorney General's Guidelines regarding the use of FBI confidential human sources." My recollection is we had attached that to our discovery motion.

The version we have, I think, is about 50 -- roughly 50 pages or something like that and the -- we have this from the Internet. I think I've seen versions that have been filed in other cases. I understand this to be, I think, 2002 but, again, part of our concern is we don't want to end up -- we think there are contradictions between what the FBI did and what the manual calls for. You know, one issue is we don't want to be -- end up in trial and the -- and what they'll say is, "Well, that's the old manual, I don't know what the new manual says" or "You don't have the new manual," something like that.

But we had also identified a number of portions of that manual that we think are relevant and also relevant to other discovery requests that we're making in our motion, including -- this is at Page 12, "All FBI confidential human sources must be subjected to the validation process as provided in these guidelines and other FBI policies."

And it talks about a particular validation process that takes place where they have to establish the person's true identity; a photograph; their criminal history; whether they might be subject of pending investigations; what their motivation is for providing information or assistance, which we

think is very important, including any consideration they might get for the assistance; promises or benefits; other information required to be documented in the file. There are supposed to be annual reviews. They're supposed to document -- the informant is supposed to sign understandings of the rules and so there's a signed receipt. So those are just some of the things that are there.

There's another manual about the use of undercover employees. There were some used in this case but that manual also more specifically speaks to what must be done to avoid entrapment and we think that there are some contradictions between what was done here and what should be done to avoid entrapment as laid out in that manual.

THE COURT: And where did you get these? You said you got the first one off the Internet. Where's the second manual? How do you have it?

MR. ALBEE: The second manual, I didn't bring that.

I think that was -- my recollection off the top of my head is that it was filed in a Northern District of Illinois case called Daoud, D-a-o-u-d, I think is where we found that one.

And then I don't know whether there are others including, you know, these deal -- the two have identified deal generally with confidential informants and undercover confidential employees but I believe that there may be others that deal specifically with terrorism investigations and things that might be done in

1 | those cases.

But, again, I -- you know, I believe these to be used in training of the FBI agents to establish the guidelines that they're supposed to follow and, you know, we think that are some -- both contradictions and also it exposes some other information that we should have received in discovery.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I -- I mean, it sounds like you're aware of a couple specific manuals. Your request is broader than that, of course, because you're -- you don't want to be limited to those not knowing what other manuals are out there. As to the two that he's aware of that he's just referenced here in open court, the one specific issue he's raised is, are these the latest versions or are there more updated versions. Is there any way to answer that without violating some confidentiality concern that the Government has?

MR. HAANSTAD: Yeah, I don't know. I mean, I can look into it and see whether there are --

THE COURT: More updated versions?

MR. HAANSTAD: -- more updated versions and if so, whether there's anything of concern in there when it comes to disclosure.

THE COURT: Okay. Is your position that these shouldn't be disclosed because they contain confidential information or is it that, you know, you're just not certain what he's looking for or what?

1 MR. ALBEE: It's a combination of both and this helps 2 to have some idea of what he's looking for in this type of 3 updated versions of these two manuals but what -- so I quess I'm doing this sort as a balance. I don't know that it is 4 5 established that there's likely anything in those materials that's exculpatory or otherwise disclosable and the same 6 7 question might be asked, well, why not just go ahead and provide it but I don't know what's on the other side of that 8 9 balance when it comes to protecting FBI methods and things like 10 that. 11 MR. SPEAKER: Good. And -- you know, I --If it had already been disclosed and at 12 THE COURT: 13 least if some versions of prior iterations of these have

THE COURT: If it had already been disclosed and at least if some versions of prior iterations of these have already been disclosed in other cases and they're public records, it makes me wonder --

MR. SPEAKER: And I --

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MR. SPEAKER: It also makes me wonder why -- I mean, they're not exclusively within the control of the Government at that point either if they're publicly available on the Internet.

MR. ALBEE: Well, again, we want to know which ones were governing these FBI agents at the time they were acting in Mr. Hamzeh's case and from reviewing the ones we have, I mean, these are hardly State secrets that are included here. I mean, they're kind of common-sense law enforcement procedures that

you'd expect them to follow but, again, we think that they

haven't followed them and it's important to be able to identify

exactly what should be done in the case.

If there weren't prohibitions against subpoenaing the Government -- I mean, this is the kind of thing if it was some other organization. We'd use Rule 17(c) and just -- and get these manuals. I can't imagine there's a confidentiality that attaches to them but we can't do that. I do think they're Brady material because there are some contradictions and I also can't think of any reason why it's just in fairness not provided to the Defense. I mean, we want our agents to follow the rules.

thought that you're seeking two very different things. When you're seeking policy manuals, et cetera that concern terrorist investigations, that's very different from confidential sources, obviously, which are used in all kinds of investigations other than terrorist investigations. And are you looking for specifically confidential -- you know, policies relating to the use of confidential sources in terrorist investigations rather than all policy manuals regarding terrorist investigations just generally?

MR. ALBEE: You know, and here's where I struggle because of a lack of knowledge of what might be out there. You know, I'm not looking for the manual that shows, you know, how

1 they're trying to find ISIS in Syria kind of -- you know, I 2 mean, that wouldn't seem to be relevant here but I would think 3 that there may be manuals in terms of doing stings domestically that have guidelines. And so I think those would be important 4 5 and those are the kinds of things that we would be asked to be 6 produced. 7 THE COURT: So I guess my last question to you, 8 Mr. Albee, is there any narrower scope -- any way to narrow 9 down what you're looking for to get you specifically what you 10 want? 11 It's -- I think I've identified the two MR. ALBEE: 12 specific things that we're looking for and then really any 13 other manuals that were -- manuals, memoranda, what have you 14 that would have governed their conduct in this case. So I 15 think that's --16 Would have or should have? THE COURT: 17 MR. ALBEE: That were applicable. I'm not sure I 18 know where the would have and should have -- it's kind of --19 THE COURT: Well, the would have, I quess, is the, 20 you know, actually bolded out and used it in their discussions 21 with their confidential sources versus --22 Yeah, I think it should have, that -- you MR. ALBEE: 23 know, that it was applicable to this setting. So I'm not 24 asking for, again, terrorism that has -- it's so far afield 25 from what the investigation that was going on here is but I

think that the agents would be able to identify that there are manuals -- if there is one, for example, relating to terrorism stings, that's clearly relevant to what they should have been doing in this case and we're asking for that.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, the last request that I interpreted as truly in dispute was the request for H. H requested identification of any payments or benefits whether or not memorialized in writing given to the informants in this case or in any other case for working as an informant, including -- and then it's Subsection 6, specification of all the cases in which the informant has assisted the Government along with identification of benefits.

In response, the Government identifies that one of the CHS's, CHS2, was previously a source. They say when and then ultimately they say, and he continues to cooperate. But they don't want to provide the specific cases in which CHS2 has provided assistance.

So I'll start with you, Mr. Albee. Why do you need to know the specific cases, some of which may be ongoing investigations?

MR. ALBEE: What we'd be looking for is what are the possible biases of these informants and if they're working in other cases and getting paid in other cases and presumably want to keep being paid in other cases, they need to curry favor with the Government. So --

1 THE COURT: Why do you need to know the names of the 2 cases or the specific cases?

MR. ALBEE: And I -- what I'm pondering is I could see it's possible that a redacted version might be adequate or it might not. I guess if I received at least initially some description of what they were doing and being paid. Part of it is determine whether the payment is commensurate with what they were doing or that they were getting extra monies. Again, it's kind of the level of potential need to curry favor with the Government. Also, it'd be important to know whether there were any violations in any of those other cases.

If we had the names of the cases, certainly it would allow us to determine whether there was -- potentially investigate whether there was other dishonesty in that case, whether they reported things that didn't pan out.

THE COURT: I mean, but that was one reaction I had.

It was, geez, all of a sudden, you're going to open up -- this up to -- you're going to have another trial about another case and there's going to be a dispute about -- I mean, it opens --

MR. ALBEE: Well, and, again --

THE COURT: -- up discovery in a completely different

22 case.

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MR. ALBEE: Well -- and the Brady material, Judge, doesn't -- is broader than what's admissible in court. So the Court may have identified something valid in terms of if the

Court was deciding what we could use during cross examination.

I don't know without knowing about it but it is something that

certainly could lead to favorable evidence from investigation

and it exposes bias on behalf of the informants. So that's why

we'd be looking for the other cases and certainly what's been

paid in the other cases.

Going back to what I was quoting from the CHS manual, their initial -- when they first sign up -- and it looks like this CHS2 worked as an informant in 2011 and then he joined up again in April 2015. Those should be two occasions, at least, where they identified what their motivation was for getting involved as an informant and I think that would be important as to bias but we don't have those kinds of things. So it would be in their file according to the guidelines.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Haanstad, what's the Government's objection to producing that information?

MR. HAANSTAD: Well, as he noted, it has the potential of -- the reason he was requesting information about ongoing investigations and if it were narrowed, there might be some ways that we could respond. For example -- and I'll double-check this but my understanding is there were no violations or any indication of dishonesty with regard to this informant's prior and subsequent cooperation, that is, the cooperation he provided prior to becoming involved in the Hamzeh investigation or after his involvement in that

investigation.

Payments, I could check on them. One falls outside the scope. There's a payment, for example, that's identified in H1 of the Government's response. That payment was made on February 25th of 2016. We identified that because even though it took place after Mr. Hamzeh's arrest, it was basically -- money was provided so that Mr. -- or so that the informant could get a new telephone.

I could check to see whether there's a record of other payments but, again, we provided everything that the Defendants -- oh, I'm sorry -- that the informants were paid with respect to this -- not just during the timeframe of this investigation but also with respect to this investigation which I think is the material that would arguably potentially be usable in cross examination of those witnesses.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Albee, when you ask for a specification of other cases in which the informant has assisted the Government along with identification of benefits, "benefits" meaning?

MR. ALBEE: Benefits, anything. I mean, it could be expenses, payments, immigration consequences, not charging in a crime, all those kind of things. They're all reasons for them to be biased in favor of the Government or to fear the Government and so I think they'd all be relevant here, any benefits that they receive from the Government, including in

1 other cases. If these -- it seems to indicate that the 2 informant continues to work for the Government. Again, if there's -- if he's being paid in that case, he has reason to 3 continue to do what they want and say what they want because 4 5 that's his usefulness to them and he knows that. expose that bias if we're aware that he's being paid.

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- THE COURT: And from the Government's perspective, other than the concern about the fact that informants may be, you know, currently, you know, working on cases that are ongoing, does it have the -- is it -- would it be willing to provide the information that Mr. Albee is looking for for investigations in cases that are closed?
- MR. HAANSTAD: I think that we provided all of that. I -- we can talk with the FBI again to make sure that that's the case but that's my understanding, is we provided all that information.
- THE COURT: Okay. Well, these -- those were the four categories of documents that I read as continuing to be in dispute. Everything else is either under one of the other categories of it's already been produced or the Government doesn't have anything.
- 22 Mr. Albee, is there anything else that you think is 23 still in dispute?
- 24 Judge, if we could continue for a moment MR. ALBEE: 25 related to the subject we were just talking about, about

payments. The information disclosed about other cases doesn't say anything about whether there were any benefits received or requested and so we -- as I've explained, we think that stuff is all relevant to bias. I note in the CHS guidelines that we'd also ask for the specific documents showing, I received this money on this date from, you know, whatever kind of document shows the receipt, a breakdown of expenses, those kinds of things. So we have a list that says he was paid \$2,000 on X date but we don't have any document.

The -- we have cited in our motion a Second Circuit case, Gill, where it talks about those kind of documents as being exculpatory because they're admissible in whole or part that they could "lead to admissible evidence" or would "be an effective tool in disciplining witnesses during cross examination by refreshment of recollection or otherwise." And that's why we need them because this is not an admissible or usable document, what the Government gave us, but if we have the receipt for \$2,000 or what have you, it may be used in cross examination of the informant and/or the agents.

The Government characterizes some of what was received. Let me see if I can find this spot. They characterize some of the payments as being expenses. It says --

THE COURT: The total expense.

MR. ALBEE: Well, no -- and, yes, that's one but as

1 to the CHS2, it says he was using his personal vehicle and 2 paying for gas and telephone because it was to his financial detriment, they made the following payments. So their 3 suggestion is, you know, they came up with some ballpark figure 4 5 and came up with the following payments. But what the 6 guidelines require is that the FBI's reimbursement of expenses 7 -- this is at Page 28. The FBI's reimbursement of expenses incurred by a confidential human source shall be based upon 8 9 actual expenses incurred. So, you know, that, again, is a 10 potential discrepancy between what the policy requires --11 THE COURT: Does it -- it doesn't sound -- what you 12 just read doesn't say they need receipts. 13 MR. ALBEE: No, but actual expenses were incurred and I see that the payments are 750, 550, 2,000, 2,000. 14 15 don't --16 They're round numbers. THE COURT: 17 MR. ALBEE: -- those don't sound like, you know, 18 here's my gas bill. It happens to be \$750 or something like 19 It also sounds far -- because these people never left 20 Milwaukee as far as I know, it also sounds like a lot of gas 21 money. So that doesn't seem to jive. And --22 THE COURT: What --23 MR. ALBEE: -- so that's why we'd be looking for the 24 specifics.

So what documentation exists to back up

1 | the payments that are referenced on Page 5 of your response?

MR. HAANSTAD: You know, the information that we provided -- first of all, I thought that -- our view was that was substantively what was required, that is, the date of payments, amount of payments and purpose of payments. We pulled the numbers obviously from some underlying documents. Again, that's a category that I indicated we could make those receipts and other paperwork available to the Court and see if it's anything additional that would be disclosable beyond, again, payment amount, payment date and payment purpose. So I would put that in the category of also these other documents that we'd be willing to provide to the Court for its in-camera review.

THE COURT: I appreciate all this documentation that you're going to be giving.

MR. ALBEE: And, Judge, one thing, again, is the Second Circuit characterized it, disciplining the witness but, you know, what guidelines provide for is that there's this issue of paying taxes on this money, that there should be documents notifying the informant that he has to pay taxes on the money. We don't have any indication whether he did pay taxes on the money. I know that that witness also -- while I don't think there's a formal order, he should be paying child support and at the very least, there's a question of whether things are concealed from his ex-wife in terms of not paying

1 for that child's expenses.

So, you know, there are a number of reasons why the underlying documents would be important in this case and would be Brady material.

THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything else you want to 6 raise?

(Counsel confer)

8 MR. ALBEE: If we could have just one moment, Judge, 9 so we just --

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. ALBEE: Judge, the -- one major concern I have in this case is -- well, I guess this relates to two different parts of our request. According to the response of the Government the agents gave the informants for discrete pieces of advice about what they could or could not do in this case as informants, those strike me as woefully deficient if that's all they told them. And if that's what it is, that's fine but the concern is that something extra will show up at the time of trial and agents will be saying, oh, yeah, well, we told them that, too. We told them not to do this because that would create a danger of entrapment or we told them not to do X, Y or Z.

So I have grave concerns that that's not complete and there should be a -- there should be some sort of order that the instructions that were given to the informants be produced

so that we have the order and can ask for its enforcement when we get to trial.

Similarly, it's -- I just can't imagine -- we've asked for information about conversations between agents and informants about when machine guns came up or when the Masons came up because there's nothing in the reports as to any directions that were given, like, you know, why don't you see if he'll get a machine gun or whether this was just a rogue informant who decided on his own what course this would take and whether he'd push machine guns or push the Masons or what have you.

There had to have been discussions at different times reporting or alerting them to the fact that this was what the informant was going to try to get Mr. Hamzeh interested in.

And I just -- it's just incomprehensible to me that there's not some documentation of what discussions took place at those times and what's exculpatory -- you know, so all that's fine and it can be incomprehensible to me but what becomes exculpatory is that if I'm -- just to pick something.

On January 5th, they talked about the Masons -- the Government and the informant -- or the informant mentioned something about it or sometime earlier he mentioned guns and then it later came up in discussions with the Mr. Hamzeh. That shows the Government introducing the subject which is exculpatory because it's a consideration under entrapment law

1 as to who introduced it and so the fact that it was discussed 2 before a certain time supports our claims. 3 And so I just -- at some stage of this, there must have been conversations between informants and agents about 4 5 Masons or machine guns and there's no indication that there is. 6 So we are --7 So what are you asking? THE COURT: MR. ALBEE: So we're asking that that be, I guess, 8 9 specifically ordered. I can't do anything if the Government 10 claims that it --11 That what be ordered? THE COURT: 12 MR. ALBEE: That the Government produce all 13 information about discussions between the informants and agents 14 about the Masons and/or about machine guns, whether documented 15 in written form or not. 16 Has that been requested? Does that fall THE COURT: 17 within the scope of one of these specific requests? 18 MR. ALBEE: Um --19 Or are you asking it anew right now? THE COURT: 20 MR. ALBEE: -- well, I have in front of me, Judge, at 21 Page 7 of the Government's response, it's L. And so I presume 22 there's parity in what we had asked for but rather than look 23 for mine -- it says, "All reports, memoranda, rough notes, text 24 messages or any other form of communication." So it's any 25 other form of communication.

And, again, Judge, if I don't specifically ask for it, it doesn't mean it's not very -- I'm alerting the Court and the Government that any of these -- any conversations between agents and informants about the Masons or guns that we don't have is Brady material because it shows that the Government initiated it rather than Hamzeh. That's my position and my theory on that and so if that happened, regardless of whether an agent put it on a piece of paper, they need to tell the Government about it and they need to tell us.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Haanstad, any response?

MR. HAANSTAD: Just that we've already disclosed

everything that's -- that would be responsive to that. There's

-- we've disclosed the reports. We've dealt today with the

issue of rough notes, text messages. So, again, we have

nothing further responsive to that.

THE COURT: Okay. And Mr. -- what I heard Mr. Albee saying is that in addition to physical documents that may exist and kind of independent of this request for the production of the documents, if agents did talk to confidential sources or to these informants about introducing the concept of machine guns or Masons that even if there are no documents that exist to evidence that conversation, he needs -- he wants to be informed about it because he thinks it's Brady material. So, I mean, I guess that is what it is but there's nothing that is being requested of me.

1 MR. HAANSTAD: Right. Well, I would ask for -- when the Court 2 MR. ALBEE: reviews this, ask for an order along the lines of what I 3 specifically requested and I won't repeat the arguments. 4 It's 5 at Page 24 and 25 where I discuss why our -- why we think that's exculpatory and what we think should be there. 6 7 I mean, I can order it but their position THE COURT: is they've already produced it. So I don't know what I'm 8 9 ordering. Going back to, I think, my initial 10 MR. ALBEE: comments, I worry about communication between all the FBI 11 12 agents and the Government. Sometimes things don't get to the 13 prosecutors. 14 THE COURT: So you're saying you're just not sure 15 when they say they've already given it that they really have already given it? 16 17 MR. ALBEE: Well, again, they would get the -- they 18 would get whatever is in written form but if -- they might not 19 know that an agent had such a discussion with an informant. 20 mean, I -- it's just it's a concern because it's exculpatory 21 and we should be given it and maybe it doesn't exist but if it 22 happened, it doesn't mean that it was documented and it's just, I think, so important that --23 24 So when you're saying, "I should be given THE COURT:

it," you mean given the information, not the document?

1	MR. ALBEE: That's right.			
2	THE COURT: Given the information			
3	MR. ALBEE: If there's a document, great, but			
4	otherwise, I'm entitled to the information even if it's not			
5	documented, yeah.			
6	THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?			
7	MR. ALBEE: Yeah, there's one other thing. We also			
8	ask for the mental health records. The Government says it's			
9	not in possession and, again, acknowledges that some should			
10	exists and it also sounds like I can't remember what the			
11	word is but that an agent was perhaps the person who checked in			
12	the informant into the hospital and maybe had been some sort of			
13	point of contact. So it seems to me that there may be have			
14	been a consent filled out at that time and that these mental			
15	health records are available to the Government. Otherwise I			
16	suppose we subpoena those for in-camera review because those			
17	would seem to be exculpatory, that there was a hospitalization			
18	soon after the arrest in this case.			
19	THE COURT: Which request is that?			
20	MR. ALBEE: I'm looking at the Government's response,			
21	Page 9P. Ours			
22	THE COURT: Okay. And, again, they say they don't			
23	have anything. So your position is what?			
24	MR. ALBEE: Well, so I think that they one			
٥٢	mingtion is did their magnitud a sensent to abtain these			

question is, did they receive a consent to obtain those

1 records, in which case I think they should -- then they have 2 access to them and they can turn them over. Beyond that, I quess the next step would be to try to subpoena them for 3 in-camera review because I believe them to be exculpatory but 4 5 because it appeared that somebody -- that an agent may have been with the informant when he checked into the mental health 6 7 facility, there may have been some sort of consent given at that time giving them access to the exculpatory information. 8 9 THE COURT: Okay. Any response you want to make, 10 Mr. Haanstad? 11 MR. HAANSTAD: Again, we don't have any mental health 12 records. I'm not sure that we could obtain them if we tried 13 I'm not aware of any -- and I'm not aware of any consent 14 that was signed that would give us the authority to obtain a 15 confidential source's mental health records. 16 THE COURT: Okay. Well, I guess before -- I mean, 17 there's a couple of things that the Government indicated it 18 wanted to follow up on, I quess. Do you want to have some 19 opportunity to supplement your response and if so, how much 20 time do you need? 21 MR. HAANSTAD: I don't think it would take long. 22 There aren't many responses. They're pretty easy to look into. 23 Maybe just the end of next week, next Friday.

THE COURT:

Okay, that's fine with me.

know, address anything that was discussed here today that you

And, you

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41 1 think you can --2 MR. HAANSTAD: Sure. THE COURT: -- help narrow or further refine before I 3 say, give me everything to take a look at so that I don't have 4 5 to do that. That would be even better. And I guess, Mr. Albee, is there any reason for you 6 7 to respond to anything that they supplement with? MR. ALBEE: It's obviously hard to predict what would 8 9 be in that response. I guess we'd like an opportunity to 10 submit a reply. We won't try to belabor any points. 11 THE COURT: Okay. Try hard. 12 MR. ALBEE: Okay. 13 THE COURT: So the Government's response -- or 14 supplemental response will be due on February 9th. 15 MR. HAANSTAD: Okay. 16 And then, Mr. Albee, time to reply, do THE COURT: 17 you need a week? Do you need less? 18 MR. ALBEE: A week would be great. 19 THE COURT: I guess under the circumstances, that's 20 fine. February 16th. And then once we get that, we'll tackle 21 what remains in dispute and issue an order. Okay? 22 All right, thank you. MR. ALBEE: 23 THE COURT: Thanks, everybody. 24 MR. HAANSTAD: Thank you, Judge.

All rise.

THE CLERK:

(This proceeding adjourned at 11:14 a.m.)
CERTIFICATION
I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
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